Baby Cured of Ecema

Mother and Minister's Testimony-Head Mass of Putrefaction-Doctors Fail. Cured in Quick Time

by Cutteura. I deem it my duty to inform you of the won-derful cure of eczema which CUTICURA REME-DIES brought upon our little baby three months old. When about two and one-half months old, the whole of its little head became one mass of

ed CUTICURA

ra Resolvent Cutic blood, from pimples to scrofula.

did everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP RESOLVENT 31. Prepared by the POTTER 103 AND CHEMICAL COMPONATION, Boston, 8" Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases." BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beauti



Fine Display of Millinery

REAGAN & McDILL'S.

Something new every day. We so Millinery as cheap as any

mways the Latest Novelties. Come and see for yourselves and be con-

vinced. Dressmaking done at reasonable prices. Opposite postoffice.

REAGAN & McDILL

SPECIALISTS. Dr. McCoy, Rectal and Genito-Urinary Specialis

discuses of the genito-urinary 610 MAIN ST., FORT WORTH, TEX.

Mention the Fort Worth Gazette. TR. FRANK GRAY.

OCULIST AND WHIST,

dention the Fort Worth Gazette.

REAL ESTATE. WILL H. PRICE & CO.,

Land and Collecting Agents, acters of Land Titles

Correspondence solicited. SEYMOUR, TE Mention the Fort Worth Gazette TEXAS T C. GERON.

DEALER IN MEAL ESTATE. CLARENDON, TEX Mention the Fort Worth Gazette.



A LIVING TOMB.

The Ghastiv Discovery Made While Tear ing Down an Old House-Buried Ative in a Wall.

Special to the Gazette. HERMOSILIA, N. M., Nov. 6 .- A strange discovery was made here a few days ago, which shows that a most horrible murder has been committed at some period long past. One of the oldest places in the town is a large adobe house on the outskirts, which is said to be the oldest house in the territory. This house was half by the territory. This house was built by the Spaniards when they first came to this country, and has been added to and taken from until only a small portion of the original remains. This remaining portion consists of the central part, and was left on account of the solidity of the walls. It was determined by the owner a few days ago to tear away part of this wall and change the shape of the building. Workmen were em-ployed to tear down the wall, but they made but a few blows until they discovered that the apparently solid wall was hollow. The owner told them to go very carefully, for they might possibly find something that was valuable. The men cut through two tiers of adobes and found that they were

entering a cavity. An opening was made large enough to show the interior and it was discovered that the cavity was small and contained nothing but the skeleton of a man who had evidently been chained to the wall. On the wall near the staple where the chain was attached was scratched the name "Manuel Del Murrillos," which is supposed to be that of the man who was left to die of starvation These is no possible means of gelling how long the skeleton has been there, but it must have been placed in the wall fully two hundred years ago.

COMING WEATHER.

dicted for the Gulf States.

WEATHER FORE-KNOWLEDGF.

The Vacuum Found to be the Most Perfect Condition for Electrical Transmission-The Results of Recent Experiments.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Joseph. Mo., Nov. 6.—My last letter gave forecasts of the storm-wave due to cross the continent from 5th to 9th, and the next will leave the Pacific coast about the 11th, cross the central basin from 12th to 14th, and reach the Atlantic coast about the 15th. It will be a fierce storm when it strikes the Pacific coast and will continue to be so till it has passed the Mississipping and the pacific coast and will continue to be so till it has passed the Mississipping and the pacific coast and will continue to be so till it has passed the Mississipping and the pacific coast and will continue to be so till it has passed the Mississipping and the pacific coast about the 15th and reach the 15th After the 13th it will decrease in force and will not be a severe storm on the Atlantic coast. The tides on that coast, however, will be quite high about the 13th.

The center of this storm wave cwill not reach the gulf states, but will cause some rainfall there, and the weather following it will not be very cold for the time of year, but a cool wave will follow it crossing the continent from the 10th to the 14th. All the storms of November were calcu-lated to be of greater force than usual, and this storm wave only of little less force than the greatest of the month, especially in the West.

ELECTRICITY AND THE VACUUM. Readers of these letters should fully understand that they contain nothing that does not have distinct bearing on the ques-tion of a foreknowledge of the weather. I am trying to get before the people a true basis upon which to build a science of meteorology, believing that orthodox scientists have produced nothing that is worthy of being called the science of meteorology. The weather bureau of the United States does not predict any more than we predict when a railroad train will arrive, merely es-timating how fast a storm center will move, and where it will go after they know where it is and the conditions surrounding it. To forecast the weather we must know the causes of weather changes, and as I believe that electricity is the immediate cause, I am ussing in these letters the nature of

Every part of a theory must agree with every part of a theory must agree with every other part or it, and readers of these letters will discover wonderful harmonies existing between the positions of the planets, the nature of electricity and the

planets, the nature of electricity and the changes of the weather.

Dr. Henry Raymond Rogers is an able advocate of the electric theory, and his paper, read before the Chantauqua society of Dunkirk, N. Y., discussing electricity and the vacuum, is so well to the point that Lauret from it. He says.

and the vacuum, is so well to the point that I quote from it. He says:

"The best experimenters in electricity are rapidly coming to the conclusion that vacuum is the most favorable condition for electrical transmission. Indeed, the foremost electricians of the present day, like Edlund of the Royal society at Stockholm, Sweden, and our own Edison, have declared such to be the certain result of their experiments. Mr. Crooks of the Royal so experiments. Mr. Crooks of the Royal so-ciety, London, has published striking ex-periments showing the action of electricity vacuum, some of which confirm the cor clusion of Edlund and Edison. Dr. P. H. Van Der Weide, in a paper recently read before the New York electrical society, describes experiments leading to the same re-sults. He details an experiment which was contrived consisting of a strong glass tube, three mehes in diameter and three or more feet long, provided with brass caps at each end which could be conveniently at-ached to an air numn and exhausted. He

siched to an air pump and exhausted. He tells us that as the exhaustion proceeded the rarified air in the tube became a con-ductor of electricity, and this conductivity appeared to improve in proportion as the air was more exhausted.

"A legitimate inference from these ex-periments though one strangely ignored." periments—though one strangely ignored by this writer—is that had the exhaustion been made complete, the perfection of electrical transmission would have been reached. In other words, it does not ap-pear that either tenuous air or vacuum is a conductor of electricity, but that the transmissibility of the electric current is in proportion to the rarified condition of the Lir or its total absence. Absolute nothingness

can neither aid nor impede the progress of he electrical current.
"From the abundant evidence which we now possess it is not too much to claim that when the element of resistance to the pas-sage of the electric current is removed, when the motion of electricity is wholly free and unobstructed, its action may be instantaneous, whether within the narrow confines of a tube or in the universal acc. The resistance to the progress of electrical current wakes it up to visifly and to action. On the scale of the boratory, vacuum is found to be the most rect condition for electrical transmis-

On the scale of the universe the evidence of this fact is even more conclusive. Mr. Gordon, a distinguished English au-thority, in his work on electricity and magnetism, one of the best in this field, tells us that the electrical forces are transmitted not only across the best vacuums we have been able to produce, but also across the in-

ter-planetary spaces.
"It is now abundantly demonstrated that electrical currents pass to and fro between the sun and earth instantaneously and incessantly, and science accepts this as a proved fact. The great Faraday tells us that the movements of celestial bodies in absolute vacuum would be as uniform as those of a mathematical readulum whose specification. matical pendulum, whereas a resisting me dium pervading all space would cause the planets to move in shorter and shorter or-bits and at last to fall into the sun. From the fact that the motions of the celestial bodies are absolutely uniform we may justly infer that all space is practically vacuous, and no fact is now known to man which disproves this hypothesis. It is, therefore, clearly demonstrable, both upon the scale of the laboratory and of the universe, that vacuum is the most perfect condition for

electrical transmission.

"If all space is vacuous the phenomens of space must be largely determined by this cosmical condition. If space is void of all else save the electrical currents, ever in play between the sun and earth, these currents must be invisible in their passage eastward, and not until they meet their first resistance, which occurs in our atmosphere, can the slightest indications of their pres-ence be discovered. In this conflict be-tween the electrical sun currents and our atmosphere those wonderful and mysterious phenoma which we call sun heat and sunlight become developed. The atmos-phere thus performs the identical part in the development of sunheat and sunlight which the carbon point and the platinum coil perform in the production of electric heat and light.

"The intensity of the sunheat and sun-light is due to the amount of the resistance which the lowest stratum of the atmosphere offers to the passage of the solar currents. Thus the intensity of the sunheat and the dazzling brilliancy of the sunlight are lo-cated in the atmosphere wherein we live, and not at the sun, as heretofore believed. For all that we know to the contrary the

DEPRICE'S Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

sun need not be actually hot or bright; it may even be dark, cool and habitable like the earth and yet do all that is claimed for

We may add to this argument of Dr. Rogers, that outer space is a vacuum only as to condensed matter, while it is full of Rains with Warm Weather Preattenuated matter, which has been called the ether of space, and which I believe to be identical with electricity. Portions of

The wonderful artesian wells, flowing hot water in connection with the Padei natatorium and bath house, has bonstrated some wonderful cu humanity throughout visit this great institu

that electricity of space are quiet, station ary, while other portions are moving in cur-rents, similar to the waters of the oceans.

and these currents carry gross matter that has accumulated in space and build it into or onto the growing bodies of the universe.

Waco as a Health Resort.

W. T. FOSTER.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

WHAT A NEW LEASE OF LIFE AND POWER WOULD MEAN.

Louisiana the Battle-Ground Where the Common Interests of the Moral Pe nie are at Present Staked.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 22, 1891 Appeal to the People of the United States: Your fellow citizens of the stars of Louisiana, opposed to lottery gambling and louisiana. tery charters, make to you this appeal for aid in their struggle with the powerful gambling corporation, known as the Louisiana lottery company, which is domiciled among us, but has acquired a footing in al-most every hamlet in the land. That we have your sympathy we know by the unanimous voice of the free press of this coun try, which, unpurchased and unpurchasa-ble by lottery influence, has denounced the

infamy we are combatting. We desire briefly to state to you these facts:

In 1868 the legislature of Louisiana, at the instigation of a band of gamblers formed in New York, chartered the Louisiana lottery company with a capital of \$1,000,000, giving it a monopoly of drawing letteries in the state for trent, they aren. lotteries in the state for twenty-live years This grant was notoriously obtained by bribery and corruption. At that time the public regarded it with horror and the men connected with it with loathing. For ten years it maintained itself against constant legislative assaults by similar corrupt

means.
In 1879 the legislature repealed the charter by a majority of only two votes in the senate. This repeal was practically nulli-fied by an injunction issued by the United States district judge for Louisiana, who, in spite of the decision of the supreme court of the United States, rendered in the case of Boyd vs. Alabama, held that an immoral bargain, such as this charter inclosed, was a sacred compact protected by the constitution of the United States and binding upon the police power of the state. binding upon the police power of the state.

The same legislature that repealed this charter called a constitutional convention.

This convention was attacked by the lottery people by their usual methods, with the United States judge's decision, and with promises to give up its monopoly, to retire from politics, and to allow the insertion in the constitution of a provision prohibiting all lotteries after January 1, 1895.

Several distinguished attorneys of the lot-tery company were elected to this body. The whole convention was surrounded by a strong lobby of purchased respectability. Under these combined influences a pro-vision was inserted in the constitution re-instating the repealed charter without the instating the repealed charter without the monopoly feature, and providing that after January 1, 1895, all lotteries should be prohibited in the state. This provision was intended as a compromise, and rather than defeat the whole constitution in which it was imbedded, the people adopted it with the belief that in a few years the evil would

die bejond the prospect of resurrection; and such was the pledge of the lottery com-pany. Mark the result; "With this new lease of life came new and incredible power and prosperity. They have practically enjoyed their renounced monopoly, by meyenting every legislature elected since 1880 from granting additional lotterly charters. This has been accomplished by artifice and corruption, by playing upon the opposition of good men to the multiplication of such charters, and by their control through the ownership of cer tain dominant politicians of both political parties, of nominations to the legislature. The market value of their stock increased

The market value of their stock increased from \$35 per share in 1879 to \$1200 per share in 1800; representing twice the value of the whole banking capital of the state. They have built up the original capital, which was never subscribed, and have accumulated an enormous surplus of unknown amount, while declaring dividends of from 80 to 175 per cent per annum out of only one-half of the net earnings, the other half belonging to the lessees, Howard & Morris. Definite information as to their list of

Definite information as to their fist of stockholders, officers, profit and business affairs cannot be obtained, as they are strictly concealed from the public. The scheme of their drawings has increased from a monthly capital prize of \$30,000, to a monthly capital prize of \$30,000, to a monthly capital prize of \$300,000, and a semi-annual prize of \$600,000. The aggregate of the schemes of the monthly and semi-annual drawings is the fabulous sum of \$25,000,000 per annum; and the aggregate of their daily drawings is over \$20,000,000 per annual of \$25,000,000 per annual of \$25,000,000,000 per annual of \$25,000,000 per annual o more. They receive annually \$1,250,000 more. They receive annually \$1,250,000 from the written policies sold on the numbers of the daily drawings apart from the regular printed tickets. They receive annually about \$22,000,000 from their monthly and semi-annual drawings. These schemes of the more recent drawings are so arranged that they are sold? ranged that they can sell 75 per cent of their tickets, pay 10 per cent for selling them, lose all the prizes provided for in the schemes, pay\$1,000,000 for expenses, and still make \$3,000,000 profits per annum.

We make no idle assertion when we denounce these schemes as fraudulent, even sounce these schemes as fraudulent, even from a lottery standprint. This company proposes to distribute less than 58 per cent in prizes. No authorized lottery that we know of outside of Mexico is allowed to distribute less than 70 per cent. These were the reasons which induced two post-master-generals of the United States to exclude it from the mails, as a fraudulent

lottery. What is known as the daily drawing takes place every day except Sunday, 313 times per annum. The scheme is based on the ternary combination of the natural numbers from one to seventy-eight, and on some days from one to seventy-five, giving in the one case 76.976 and in the other 67,525 different combinations of three numbers each.

The prizes paid are in no honest propor-tion to the cost of the tickets or the chance of winning. For instance, for a \$1 ticket of winning. For instance, for a \$1 ticket the chance of winning a prize of 85 cents is one in three; of winning a prize of \$1.70 one in nineteen, and of winning a prize of \$4.25 one in 1237.

In addition to these printed tickets, writthe policies or bets on the numbers of the daily drawings are taken at the fancy of the bettor, with a percentage of from 23 to 41 per cent in favor of the lottery. There are more than one hundred policy shops in the city of New Orleans where such tickets are written. They are placed at points are written. are written. They are placed at points where they waylay the wage earner in his progress to and from his work. From the best information we can get, the receipts

of these shops average about \$30 each per lay. They swarm daily with slatternly women, bare footed children, bloused work-ingmen, youthful clerks and household servants sent to market or on some pur-

servants sent to market or on some purchasing errand.

Some of these shops keep "dream books" and other stimulants to aid the superstitious in selecting lucky numbers.

By daily repetition of play, thousands of poor wretches become affilicted with the "lottery craze," and to gratify it, theft and embezziement are resorted to.

We have the authority of the lottery that \$3 per cent of the enormous revenue of

OPERA HOUSE. GREENWALL'S Sharp. Matinee at 2:15

TO-NIG M

CASH IN ADVANCE.

all advertisements received on the where contracts exist.

Gazette Circulator's Office Those who wish to subscribe or sett subscriptions to the Fort Worth D ZETTE will please C eatherford and First, at

B. F. AND J. B. SPRINKLE, City Circulators.

The Weekly GAZETTE is the best ad

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

author of "A Poor Relation" Unanimously ad-ed by both press and public to be Mr. Rus-icall's masterpiece. A comedy bright, whole-come and thoroughly enjoyable. Prices \$1.50, id. 75c and 25c, according to location. Sale of teats will open Saturday, 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Movember 11th, One Night Only, REEVES ENGLISH BOUFFE COMPANY

D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. H. B. LOYD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Surplus, \$125,000. DIRECTORS-Miss A. Harrold, M. B. Loyd, C. H. Higbes, Zane Cetti, D. C. Bennett, George Jackson, S. B. Burnett, E. B. Harrold and M. Harrold.

CITY NATIONAL SANK JOHN G. JAMES, Presda A general banking business in all its branche

Wichita Falls A general banking ousmood and Panhandle points. CHAS. SCHEUBER, Vice-President.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, \$300,000 ety Deposit Boxes, Fire and Burglar Proof, for Rent.

DIRECTORS—J. Q. Sandidge, J. C. McCarthy, C. M. Crane, T. T. D. Andrews, Chas. Schouber Max Elser, R. E. McAnuity, T. R. Sandidge, A. W. Caswell, J. J. Roche, Martin Casey. J. J. JARVIS, Vice-President. THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK

Surplus Fund, \$55,000. Capital Stock drawn on all the principal cities of Europe. Directors—K. M. VanZandt, Thos. A. Tidball, N. Harding, H. B. Herd, J. J. Jarvis, E. J. Beall, R. L. Ellison, Wallace Hendrick, R. G. Johnson.

Notions, Cutlery and Sporting Goods.

Goods, Fishing and Shooting Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, His Em Again, Bicycles, Trycicles, Velocipedes, Gost Carts, Iron Wagons, etc.—in fact, every kind of In and Outdoor Sport. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

ouston St. - Fort Worth. Texas. 209-211 Houston St.

\$12, \$18, \$25, \$35, \$38, \$44, Etc

Don't forget the Organs at reduced prices and from \$12 to \$50. Guescateed in good playing order.

\$22,000,000 received from their monthly and semi-annual drawings—a revenue greater than that of any five average states in this Union—comes from the people of this coun-try who live outside of Louisiana; and its advocates urge this fact as an argument for its re-charter by the people of that state.

Through the purchase of stock by its stockholders and friends, it has obtained control of a large portion of the organized capital of the state. Its strong hand on the funncial express of financial springs of a commercial com-munity is so masterful as to silence the op-position of the cautious, and attract the support of the timid.

support of the timid.

By the force and glitter of its money power, it has warped the judgment and blunted the conscience of many good people, making them first apologists for and then desirous of such riches.

It has captured three-fourths of the

Louisiana press. In localities where it could not purchase the local press, it has started a press of its own. To emphasize this assertion, we state the fact that the most vehement antilottery papers in the state of a few years ago, are the violent lottery partisans of to-

Its injunitous business is blazoned by advertisements of winnings (oftentimes ficti-tious), and it has thus created and thus it stimulates a gambling thirst in tens of thousands of ignorant and credulous per-sons, from whom it monthly receives its formous ill-gotten gains.

enormous ill-gotten gains.

It is estimated that, until checked in its boastful career by the enactments of the last congress, one-third of the whole local mail that pass-d through the New Orleans postoffice was lottery mail, and that \$30,000 per diem in postal notes and money orders were naid to its stalking-horse hark

per diem in postal notes and money orders were paid to its stalking-horse bank.

The temptation to hold on to this power and to continue to amass this wealth has induced these lottery people to violate all their promises and pledges made to the framers of the constitution and to the people of Louisiana, reiterated by them again and again; and in pursuance of this broken faith they have precipitated the present conflict by agitating for the renewal of their charter.

By the legislature lately adjourned, an

newal of their charter.

By the legislature lately adjourned, an attempt was successfully made to submit a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people in April of next year, giving to a member of the original syndicate of 1863, one of the original promoters of the Louisiana lottery company, and now its lessee and largest stockholder, and to his unnamed associates, the practically exclusive privilege of drawing lotteries in Louisiana for twenty-five years from January 1, 1894, in consideration of the payment to the state of \$31,250,000 in annual instalments of \$1,250,000.

The statement of this proposition demon-

The statements of this proposition demonstrates the enormity of the crime involved in it. These men seek to purchase a sovereign state, to convert her territory for a generation at least into a gambling snare for the unwary of this whole country, and to flich from them by fraudulent lottery schemes untold millions. chemes untold million There are no limitations on this propo

grant. There are no penalties for its abuse It is placed beyond the regulating power of the legislature. All amendments tending to prevent the drawing of fraudulent lottery schemes were voted down.

With this vast corrupt money-power to confront, which money, illegally drawn from other states and cities by its nefarious business, has contributed so much to strengthen, we realize that we have a bat-tle to fight such as no people ever fought before.

While all that we hold dear is staked upon
this issue—our good name, the public and
private morals of our state, our liberties,

and our property—we feel that the fight is not only ours; it is yours as well. Steadily and regularly does this greedy gambler make upon you its monthly levy; perhaps slowly, but surely is it disseminang amongst you its deadly poison. It requires no prophet to forecast its future policy. Granted a new lease of life and power, ere long o'erleaping the boundaries of Louisiana and pushing its way into general polities, it will seek to conciliate national legislation affecting its interests, or to control the official machinery by which that legislation is enforced

which that legislation is enforced. It has no conscience, and it knows no hame. Its only and oft tried maxim is, Money is power, and we will use it." In this momentous conflict Louisiana is simply the battle ground where the com-mon interests of the moral and patriotic people of these United States are at present staked. On her good citizens devolves the duty to bear "the heat and burden of the day." This they realize, and this they expect to do in all fidelity.

If the taint of a state organized crime could be confined within the limits of the organized state, the evil, comparatively speaking, might be small, and the ground of complaint mainly local; but it is against the fundamental principles of this govern-ment and violative of the sacred sisterhood of the states that one of their number should, for a pittance of revenue, charter a piratical corporation to prey upon the ignorance, the credulity, and the cupidity of the citizens of all the others, and station its creatures throughout the land to violate their laws. their laws.

Pending the present campaign in Louis-iana, we need all the help our fellow-citi-zens of the sister states can contribute, and this we ask in the name of our common cit-izenship, in the behalf of right, and for the general welfare of our commonwealth of

On behalf of the Democratic anti-lottery executive committee of the state of Louis-C. HARRISON PARKER, F. C. ZACHARIB, CHARLES PARLANGE,

GEORGE D. JOHNSTON Special Com

but ten years'

JANUARY PRICES

Successor to B. C. Evans Co.

Carpets bought this week sewed and laid free of charges this week only. All Carpets guaranteed 20 per cent less than elsewhere.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF

Remnants er Cent Below Cost Price.

Slaughter of Immense

200 pieces plain and fanc dress goods in 29c Yard, Tricots, Cashmeres, Serges, Me riettas, etc.,

ranging in value from 50c to 75c. will be sacrificed this week at 29c. per yard. 50 to 75c

inches wide a Broadcloth. 85c. per yard, worth \$1.35 Plaid Camel's Hair Suitings at 42c. and

55c. per yard, worth 75c. and \$1.00 per yard Values. Priestley's Silk Warp Armure \$1.35 per yard, worth \$2.25 per yard.

Special Bargains in Gloves, Kerchiefs and Laces.

4-Button Undressed Kid | Hemstitched China Silk Ker Gloves 59c., worth \$1.00. chief 19c., worth 35c. Embroidered Silk Kerchief Undressed Kid Mousquetaires 75c., worth \$1.25. 25c., worth 50c. \$1.50 Dressed and Undressed Drawn Work Silk Kerchief

Kid Gloves at 98c. 65c., worth \$1,25. Special Sale of Cloaks, Millinery and Dresses at One-third Less than Elsewhere.

First, Houston and Main Sts., Ft. Worth

We are now offering the above at extremely low figures, and intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to eithe call and see us or write for prices.

RUBBER -:- AND :-: LEATHER :-: BELTING

Call and see the latest-improved styles, with steel frames and steel wheels. These drills are unsurpassed by any on the market, and have been in the front rank for the past twenty-five years. Circu

lars and prices mailed on application.

Fort Worth Texas

Corner Form, Wain and Rusk Sts., Fort Worth, Texas. Proprietors W. W. DUNN & SON.

HOTEL

wates, \$2.50 Per Day.

" CITCKED

GEO. C. HUDGINS, Managon

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers.

At the old stand, Corner First and Houston streets 700 can now find the largest pest selected stock of

In the state, at prices to suit everybody. A call will easily convince you.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Dunlap Hats.

CASEY & SWASEY, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS and CIGARS Agents for Anheuser, Lemp and Schlitz Beer.

FORT WORTH, : : : : : TEXAS

P. S.—Quotations on all brands of Kentucky whishies from stock here or warehouses in Est
tucky furnished upon application.

(Mention the Fort Worth Gazzille)